J. M. RILEY.

Pocket-Book Fastening.

No. 212,624. Patented Feb. 25, 1879.

Fig 1

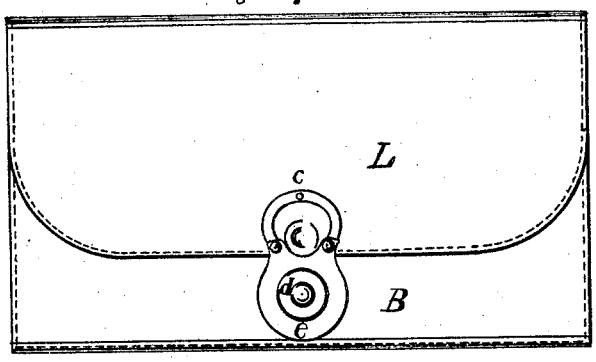


Fig 2

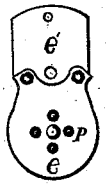


Fig 3

Fig 4

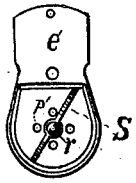


Fig 5

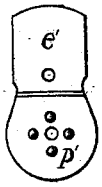


Fig 6

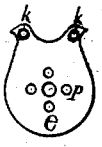
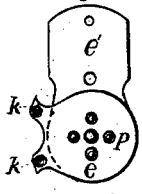


Fig 7



Witnesses

Horace Harris

Henry C Hazard

Inventor

John M Riley

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. RILEY, OF KEARNEY TOWNSHIP, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN POCKET-BOOK FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,624**, dated February 25, 1879; application filed October 8, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. RILEY, of the township of Kearney, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Fastenings of Pocket-Books, the nature of which consists in so constructing and attaching the outer plate of the fastening that it opens and closes with a rotary or oscillating motion instead of a reciprocating or hinge movement; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a pocket-book with fastening complete. Fig. 2 is a detached plan with central disk removed. Fig. 3 represents a vertical section. Fig. 4 represents the reverse of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a plan of the main or base plate. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the outer plate, and Fig. 7 is a detached view of the fastening with outer plate turned as when open.

To enable those skilled in the art to which my invention relates the better to understand and construct the same, I will describe it more fully.

In Fig. 1, B represents a pocket-book and L the lap. *e* and *c* represent the fastening complete and attached to the pocket-book, the part *e* being attached to the book B, and *c* attached to the lap L; and *d* represents a central disk, secured by the rivet *r*, as shown in Fig. 3.

In Fig. 2, which is a detached plan, *e'* is the base-plate, made of brass or other metal, and conforms in outline with the outer plate, *e*, so far as the plate *e* covers it; and that portion of the plate *e'* that is covered by the plate *e* is raised or struck up sufficiently high to allow the lap, with the plate *c*, to close between the plates *e* and *e'*. The plate *e* is shield-shaped, and the two upper corners (which are elongated for the purpose) are provided with knobs *k*, as shown in Fig. 3, for convenience in turning the plate *e*. This plate is also provided with perforations *p*, located around the central one, (through which the rivet *r* passes,) and the object of the disk *d*, in Figs. 1 and 3, is to cover these perforations as well as for ornamentation, the object of the holes *p* being to prevent the plate *e* from being casually turned, by fitting upon corresponding points raised on the outer surface of the plate *e'*.

Fig. 3 represents the fastening, cut in two vertically, showing the edge of the plates *e* and *e'*, disk *d*, rivet *r*, and spring *s*. The raised surface of the plate *e* is exaggerated, for the purpose of showing more clearly the points *p'*. The rivet *r* passes through the disk *d*, plates *e* and *e'*, and finally through the spring *s*, which, by its recoil, holds the plates *e* and *e'* in close contact with points *p'*, fitting into the perforations *p*. The said points being conical allows the plate *e* to be turned by the yielding of the spring *s* when the finger is applied to the knobs *k* with a side pressure.

Fig. 4 is a back or reverse view of the plate *e'*, showing spring *s*, rivet *r*, and the depressions caused by raising the points on the surface or opposite side of the plate, of which there may be any desirable number, corresponding with the perforations in the plate *e*.

Fig. 5 is a plan of the plate *e'*, showing the points *p'*, corresponding in number and location to the perforations in the plate *e*.

Fig. 6 represents a detached plan of the plate *e*, showing the perforations *p* and knobs *k;* and Fig. 7 shows the plates *e* and *e'* connected, without the disk *d*, and with the plate *e* turned far enough to bring the perforations *p* and points *p'* together, in which position they are held by the action of the spring *s* till it is again closed, when the perforations *p* are again seated upon the points *p'*.

Having thus described my invention, its advantages being obvious, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The plate *e'*, raised in the center from its under side, so as to form a recess or cavity for the spring *s*, and provided on its outer surface with one or more spines or cones, *p'*, in combination with the outer or face plate, *e*, which plate *e* is provided with one or more holes, *p*, corresponding in number, size, and location with the spines or cones *p'* on the plate *e*, the said holes *p* being covered with the central disk, *d*, all of which are connected by the central pin, *r*, passing through the disk *d*, plates *e* and *e'*, and spring *s*, and riveted to a washer or otherwise secured, substantially as shown and described.

JOHN M. RILEY.

Witnesses:
HORACE HARRIS,
HENRY C. HUNT.